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aware that invoices and other commercial documents may not necessarily contain all the information needed to prepare the SED or AES record. The parties must ensure that all the information needed for completing the SED or AES record, including correct export licensing information, is provided to the forwarding or other agent for the purpose of correctly preparing the SED or AES record as stated in this section.

(e) *Authorizing a Forwarding or other agent.* In a power of attorney or other written authorization, authority is conferred upon an agent to perform certain specified acts or kinds of acts on behalf of a principal (see 15 CFR 758.1(h) of the EAR). In cases where a forwarding or other agent is filing export information on the SED or AES record, the forwarding or other agent must obtain a power of attorney or written authorization from a principal party in interest to file the information on its behalf. A power of attorney or written authorization should specify the responsibilities of the parties with particularity, and should state that the forwarding or other agent has authority to act on behalf of a principal party in interest as its true and lawful agent for purposes of the export transaction in accordance with the laws and regulations of the United States.

(f) *Format requirements for SEDs:* The SED shall be prepared in English and shall be typewritten or prepared in ink or other permanent medium (except indelible pencil). The use of duplicating processes, as well as the overprinting of selected items of information, is acceptable.

(g) *Copies of SEDs:* All copies of the SEDs must contain all of the information called for in the signature space as to name of firm, address, name of signer, and capacity of signer. The original SED must be signed in ink, but signature on other copies is not required. The use of signature stamps is acceptable. A signed legible carbon or other copy of the export declaration is acceptable as an "original" of the SED.

[65 FR 42561, July 10, 2000]

### § 30.5 Number of copies of Shipper's Export Declaration required.

(a) Except as provided elsewhere in these regulations the Shipper's Export

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Declaration shall be delivered to the carrier or postmasters, as specified in §§ 30.12 and 30.15, in the following number of copies:

(1) In duplicate for shipments, except by mail, destined to all foreign countries except Canada.

(2) One copy only for shipments to Canada (see § 30.58 for exemption for shipments from the United States to Canada) and nonforeign areas.

(3) One copy only for mail shipments to all destinations.

(b) In addition to the standard requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, additional copies of Shipper's Export Declarations may be required for export control purposes by the regulations of the Office of Export Administration or other Government agencies or in particular circumstances by the CBP Director or by the postmaster.

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 55 FR 49615, Nov. 30, 1990]

### § 30.6 Requirements as to separate Shipper's Export Declarations.

Except as specifically provided in subpart C, a separate Shipper's Export Declaration (in the required number of copies—see § 30.5) is required for each shipment (consisting of one or more kinds of merchandise) from one consignor to one consignee on a single carrier. In addition, more than one declaration is required for an individual shipment as follows:

(a) For consignments by rail, truck, or other vehicle, requiring more than one rail car, truck, or other vehicle, a separate export declaration is required for the merchandise carried in each such rail car, truck, or other vehicle. However, CBP Directors are authorized to waive this requirement where multiple car shipments are made under a single bill of lading or other loading document and are cleared simultaneously.

(b) [Reserved]

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 55 FR 47049, Nov. 9, 1990]

### § 30.7 Information required on Shipper's Export Declarations.

The following information shall be furnished in the appropriate spaces

provided on the paper copy of the Shipper's Export Declaration and shall conform to the requirements set forth in this section. (See §30.92 for information as to the statistical classification Schedules C and D referred to in this section. Also, see §30.8 for information required on Form 7513 in addition to these requirements.) For information required to be filed electronically see §30.63.

(a) *Port of export.* The name of the U.S. CBP port of exportation shall be entered in terms of Schedule D, *Classification of CBP Districts and Ports*. (See §30.20(c) for definition of port of exportation.) For shipments by mail, the name of the Post Office where the package is mailed shall be inserted in the space for U.S. port of export.

(b) *Method of transportation.* Except on Commerce Form 7513, the method of transportation by which the goods are exported (or shipped to a nonforeign area where the declaration covers such a shipment) *i.e.*, vessel (including ferry), air, or other, shall be indicated by check mark in the appropriate space. For shipments by means of transportation other than vessel or air the specific method of transportation (rail, truck, pipeline, etc.) used should be entered. "Other" should be checked for exported aircraft being flown away, vessels exported under their own power or afloat, or for other vehicles exported other than aboard another carrier, and the manner in which exported should be specified; *e.g.*, "flown away," "in tow," etc.

(c) *Exporting carrier.* Information concerning the specific exporting carrier shall be reported as follows:

(1) For shipments by vessel, the name and flag nationality of the ship and the number or name of the pier at which the goods were laden shall be shown.

(2) For shipments by air, the name of the airline shall be reported.

(3) For shipments by other than vessel or air, the carrier shall be identified by name and number or other available designation.

In all cases, the information shall be furnished as to the carrier which transports the merchandise to a foreign country or to an ultimate destination in a nonforeign area, and not as to a different carrier which may have trans-

ported the goods to the seaport, airport, or border port of export for final shipment.

(d) *Name of the U.S. principal party in interest and U.S. principal party in interest's Employer Identification Number (EIN).* For purposes of completing the paper SED or AES record the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) is the U.S. principal party in interest. The name and address (number, street, city, state, ZIP Code) of the U.S. principal party in interest and the U.S. principal party in interest's EIN shall be entered where requested on the SED or AES electronic record. The EIN shall be the U.S. principal party in interest's own and not another's EIN.

(1) *Name of the U.S. principal party in interest.* In all export transactions, the person listed in the U.S. principal party in interest block on the SED or in the U.S. principal party in interest field on the AES record must be the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) in the transaction. The U.S. principal party in interest is the person in the United States that receives the primary benefit, monetary or otherwise, of the export transaction. Generally that person is the U.S. seller, manufacturer, order party, or foreign entity, if in the United States when the items are purchased or obtained for export. The foreign entity must then follow the provisions for preparing and filing the SED or AES record specified in §§30.4 and 30.7 pertaining to the U.S. principal party in interest. (See §30.4 for details on the specific reporting responsibilities of exporter (U.S. principal party in interest)).

(2) *U.S. principal party in interest's Employer Identification Number (EIN).* An exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) shall report its own Internal Revenue Service (IRS) EIN in the U.S. principal party in interest's (IRS) EIN block/field on the SED. If, and only if, no IRS EIN has been assigned to the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest), the exporter's (U.S. principal party in interest) own SSN, preceded by the symbol "SS," must be reported on the paper SED. On the AES record the appropriate SSN symbol must be reported. When a foreign entity is in the United States when the items are purchased or obtained for export it is

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the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest). In such situations, when the foreign entity does not have an EIN or SSN, a border crossing number, passport number, or any number assigned by U.S. CBP must be reported on the SED or the AES record. On the paper SED, the appropriate number should be preceded by the symbol “T.” On the AES record, the appropriate AES identifier code as specified in the Automated Export System Trade Interface Requirements (AESTIR) must be reported. Use of another’s EIN or SSN is prohibited.

(3) Address (number, street, city, state, Zip Code) of the USPPI. In all export transactions, the USPPI shall report the address location from which the merchandise actually starts its journey to the port of export. For example, an SED covering merchandise laden aboard a truck at a warehouse in Georgia for transport to Florida for loading onto a vessel for export to a foreign country shall show the address of the warehouse in Georgia. If the USPPI does not have a facility (processing plant, warehouse, distribution center, or retail outlet, etc.) at the location from which the goods began their export journey, report the USPPI address from which the export was directed. For shipments of multiple origins reported on a single SED, report the address from which the greatest value begins its export journey or, if such information is not known at the time of export, the address from which the export is directed.

(e) *Forwarding or other agent.* The name, address, and EIN or Social Security Number (SSN) of the duly authorized forwarding or other agent (if any) of a principal party in interest must be recorded where required on the SED or AES record. (See §30.4 for details on the specific reporting responsibilities of forwarding or other agents).

(f) *Ultimate consignee.* The name and address (place, country) of the ultimate consignee whether by sale in the United States or abroad or by consignment shall be stated on the export declaration. For exports to foreign countries, the ultimate consignee shall be the same person so designated in the validated export license or authorized to be ultimate consignee under the ap-

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plicable general license in conformity with Export Administration Regulations.

(g) *Intermediate consignee.* The name and address of the intermediate consignee (if any) shall be stated. For exports to foreign countries, the intermediate consignee shall be the person named as such in the validated export license or authorized to act as such under the applicable general license and in conformity with the Export Administration Regulations. If there is no intermediate consignee, the word “none” shall be entered on the Shipper’s Export Declaration. (On Form 7513 the name and address of the intermediate consignee (if any) in a foreign country must be shown below the description of commodities across columns 1 through 6.)

(h) *Foreign port of unloading.* For shipments by vessel and by air the foreign port and country of unloading (i.e., the foreign port and country at which the merchandise will be unladen from the exporting carrier) shall be shown on the Shipper’s Export Declaration in addition to the country of ultimate destination. The reporting of “optional” ports of unloading is not permissible except as provided in the Export Administration Regulations.<sup>4</sup> Where optional ports of unloading are named on the Shipper’s Export Declaration under the permissible conditions, a photocopy, carbon, or other legible copy of the originally filed Shipper’s Export Declaration indicating the actual port of unloading shall be filed by the exporter or his agent with the CBP Director as soon as the actual port of unloading is known to the exporter. (See §30.16 of these regulations.) Information as to port of unloading is required for shipments by vessel and air only.

(i) *Country of destination.* Country of destination shall be reported on the Shipper’s Export Declaration in terms of the names designated in Schedule C-E, *Classification of Country and Territory Designations for U.S. Export Statistics*, as follows:

(1) For shipments under validated export licenses, the country of ultimate

<sup>4</sup>See Export Administration Regulations. (See footnote 2 to §30.2)

destination shown on the export declaration shall conform to the country of ultimate destination as shown on the license.

(2) For shipments not moving under validated export license, the country of ultimate destination as known to the exporter at the time of exportation shall be shown on the export declaration. "Country of ultimate destination" means the country in which the goods are to be consumed or further processed or manufactured. The country to which the goods are being shipped is not the country of ultimate destination for purposes of preparing the Shipper's Export Declaration if the exporter has knowledge at the time the goods leave the United States that they are intended for reexport or transshipment in their present form to another known country. For goods shipped to Canada, Panama, Hong Kong, Belgium or The Netherlands for example, special care should be exercised before reporting these countries as the ultimate destination, since these are countries through which merchandise from the United States is frequently transshipped. If the shipper does not know the ultimate destination of the goods, the country of destination to be shown on the export declaration is the last country, as known to the exporter at the time of shipment from the United States, to which the goods are to be shipped in their present form. (For instructions as to the reporting of country of destination for vessels sold or transferred from the United States to foreign ownership, see § 30.33.)

(j) *Transportation Reference Number.* Enter the Transportation Reference Number as follows:

(1) *Vessel shipments.* Report the booking number for all sea shipments. The booking number is the reservation number assigned by the carrier to hold space on the vessel for cargo being exported. This number is required to be reported for all vessel shipments.

(2) *Air shipments.* Report the master air waybill number for all air shipments. The air waybill number is the reservation number assigned by the carrier to hold space on the airplane for cargo being exported. The reporting of this number is optional.

(3) *Rail shipments.* Report the bill of lading (BOL) number for all rail shipments. The BOL number is the reservation number assigned by the carrier to hold space on the rail car for cargo being exported. The reporting of this number is optional.

(4) *Truck shipments.* Report the Freight or Pro Bill number for all truck shipments. The Freight or Pro Bill number is the number assigned by the carrier to hold space on the truck for cargo being exported. The Freight or Pro Bill number correlates to a bill of lading number, air waybill number or Trip number for multi-modal shipments. The reporting of this number is optional.

(k) [Reserved]

(l) *Description of commodities and Schedule B number.* The correct commodity number as provided in Schedule B, *Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States*, shall be entered in the space provided on the Shipper's Export Declaration form, and a description of the merchandise shall be supplied in the "Description of Commodities" column in sufficient detail to permit the verification of the Schedule B commodity number. The name of the commodity, in terms which can be identified or associated with the language used in Schedule B (usually the commercial name of the commodity), and any and all characteristics of the commodity which distinguish it from commodities of the same name covered by other Schedule B classifications shall be clearly and fully stated. Include marks, numbers, or other identification shown on packages and the number and kinds of packages (*i.e.*, boxes, barrels, baskets, bales, etc.). Careful reference to the Schedule B classification scheme for related commodities as well as for the commodity being shipped is necessary in order to establish which particular characteristics must be stated in the description to permit verification of the correct Schedule B commodity number and to eliminate any question that some other commodity number might apply. A description of commodities in the kind of detail specified above is a separate requirement, and the furnishing of the correct Schedule B commodity

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number does not relieve the exporter of furnishing, in addition, a complete and accurate commodity description in accordance with this requirement. If the shipment is moving under a validated license, the description shown on the export declaration shall conform with that shown on the validated export license. However, where the description on the license does not state all of the characteristics of the commodity which are needed to completely verify the commodity number, as described above, the missing characteristics, as well as the description shown on the license, shall be stated in the commodity description on the Shipper's Export Declaration.

(m) *Export license number and expiration date (or general license symbol).* For exports to foreign countries the export license number and expiration date, or the general license symbol shall be shown below the description of the commodity.

(n) *Net quantity.* Where a unit of quantity is specified in Schedule B for the commodity number in which the item is classified, net quantity is required to be reported in the specified unit, and the unit in which reported should be indicated on the declaration following the net quantity figure. Where the unit of quantity specified in Schedule B is "No." (number), "Each" or the abbreviation "Ea." may be indicated on the declaration as the unit of quantity. If no unit of quantity is specified in Schedule B for a numbered classification, but a validated export license for the item specifies a unit of quantity, the net quantity shall be reported on the declaration in terms of the unit of quantity specified in the validated license. If neither Schedule B nor an applicable validated license specifies a unit of quantity for the item, net quantity is not required to be reported, and an "X" should be entered in the "net quantity" column on the Shipper's Export Declaration. Where Schedule B calls for two units of quantity, net quantity shall be reported in terms of both units. Where the specified unit is in terms of weight (ounces, pounds, etc.) the net quantity should reflect the net weight, exclusive of the weight of barrels, boxes, or other bulky coverings, and exclusive of salt or pick-

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le in the case of salted or pickled fish or meats. *Note, however,* That for a few commodities where "content lb.," "dry weight," or some similar weight unit is specified in Schedule B, the net quantity to be reported on the Shipper's Export Declaration may be less than the net weight. In the expression of net quantities, fractions of one-half unit or upward will be counted as a whole unit, and fractions of less than one-half unit will be ignored, except that where the total net quantity is less than one-half of the unit prescribed for the commodity in Schedule B "Less than one-half (unit)" should be reported. (For example, where the unit for a given commodity is in terms of "M board feet," a net quantity of 8,400 board feet would be reported as "8 M bd. ft." and a net quantity of 900 board feet would be reported as "1 M bd. ft."; however, a total net quantity of 450 board feet should not be ignored but should be reported as "less than one-half M bd. ft.")

(o) *Gross (shipping) weight.* Enter the gross shipping weight in kilograms on the SED or the AES record, including the weight of containers, for air, vessel, truck, and rail methods of transportation. However, for containerized cargo in lift vans, cargo vans, or similar substantial outer containers, the weight of such containers should not be included in the gross weight of the commodities. If the gross shipping weight information is not available for individual Schedule B items because commodities covered by more than one Schedule B number are contained in the same shipping container, approximate shipping weights should be used for each Schedule B item in the container. The total estimated weights must equal the actual shipping weight of the entire container or containers and contents.

(p) *"D" (Domestic) or "F" (Foreign).*

(1) The export declaration covering exports to foreign countries shall show foreign goods separately from goods of domestic production. Exports of foreign merchandise include those commodities which are the growth, produce, or manufacture of foreign countries which entered the United States, including U.S. Foreign Trade Zones, as imports and which at the

time of exportation have undergone no change in form or condition or enhancement in value by further manufacture in the United States, including U.S. Foreign Trade Zones, Puerto Rico, or U.S. Possessions.

(2) Exports of domestic merchandise include those commodities which are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, including U.S. Foreign Trade Zones, Puerto Rico, or U.S. Possessions (including commodities incorporating foreign components), and those articles of foreign origin which have been enhanced in value or changed from the form in which imported by further manufacture or processing in the United States, including U.S. Foreign Trade Zones, Puerto Rico, or U.S. Possessions.

(3) The above distinction between domestic and foreign merchandise is intended only for use in reporting on the Shipper's Export Declaration and is intended for statistical purposes only.

(4) On the Shipper's Export Declaration in the column headed "Specify 'D' or 'F'", domestic merchandise shall be identified by the designation "D" and foreign merchandise shall be identified by the designation "F." On the Shipper's Export Declaration for In-Transit Goods, Form 7513, one of the following statements, whichever is appropriate, shall be shown across the body of the form within columns 1 through 6:

(i) For in-transit shipments of domestic (U.S.) merchandise, "The merchandise described herein is of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States;" and

(ii) For in-transit shipments of foreign merchandise, "The merchandise described herein is of foreign origin."

(5) *Foreign Military Sales (FMS) indicator.* For any export that represents the delivery of goods or the repair of military equipment under provisions of the FMS program (including those financed under the Foreign Military Finance (FMF) Program), an "M" indicator code should be included in Item (16) on Commerce Form 7525-V and in Item (23) on Commerce Form 7525-V-ALT (Intermodal) of the paper SED, with an "FS" Export Information Code on the Commodity Line Item Description (CL1) field of the Automated Export System (AES) record layout, and a

"3" indicator code in field 2 (Type) of the Automated Export Reporting Program (AERP) record layout. This indicator code should be used in lieu of the domestic (D) or foreign (F) indicator code required in those fields on the SED Form, the AES record, and the AERP record. The FMS indicator code will serve to identify more accurately that segment of U.S. exports that represent FMS deliveries in the U.S. export statistics.

(q) *Value.* (1) In general, the value to be reported on the Shipper's Export Declaration or AES record shall be the value at the U.S. port of export (selling price or cost if not sold, including inland freight, insurance, and other charges to U.S. port of export) (nearest whole dollar; omit cents figures). The "Selling price" for goods exported pursuant to sale, and the value to be reported on the SED or AES record, is the exporter's (U.S. principal party in interest) price to the foreign principal party in interest, net any unconditional discounts from list price, but without deducting any discounts which are conditional upon a particular act or performance on the part of the customer. Commissions to be paid by an exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) to his agent abroad, or to be deducted from the selling price by the agent abroad should be excluded. For goods shipped on consignment without a sale actually having been made at the time of export, the "selling price" to be reported on the SED or AES record is the market value at the time of export at the United States port from which exported.

(2) The value reported on the Shippers' Export Declaration shall exclude: The cost of loading on the exporting vessel, aircraft, car or vehicle at the port of exportation; freight, insurance, and any other charges or transportation costs beyond the port of export; and any duties, taxes, or other assessments imposed by foreign countries. The value reported shall include inland or domestic freight or other charges to the seaport, airport, or border port of exportation.

(3) The value to be reported as defined above is (or is equivalent to) an f.a.s. (Free alongside ship) value. Therefore, where goods are sold f.o.b. a

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U.S. point other than the port of exportation, freight, insurance, and other costs to the border, sea, or airport of exportation shall be added to the selling price (as defined above) for purposes of reporting value on the Shipper's Export Declaration. If the actual amount of such domestic costs is not available, an estimate of the domestic costs shall be added. Where goods are sold at a "delivered" price, c.i.f. foreign destination, the cost of loading on the exporting carrier at the port of exportation, if any, and freight, insurance, and other costs beyond the port of exportation should be subtracted from the price for purposes of reporting value on the Shipper's Export Declaration. If the actual amount of such costs is not available, an estimate of the costs should be subtracted. Costs added to or subtracted from the selling price in accordance with the above instructions should not be itemized or shown separately on the Shipper's Export Declaration, but the value reported should be the value after the making of such adjustments, where they are required to arrive at "value at U.S. port of export." In the expression of values in export declarations, fractions of a dollar less than 50 cents should be ignored, and fractions of 50 cents or upward should be counted as \$1.

(4) For definitions of the value to be shown on the Shipper's Export Declaration for special types of transactions where the commodities are not being exported pursuant to commercial sales, or where subsidies, government financing or participation, or other unusual conditions are involved, see § 30.30.

(r) *Date of exportation.* Information as to date of exportation is not required to be reported for shipments by vessel or by mail. For other shipments, the date of departure (or date of clearance, if date of departure is not known) shall be shown on the Shipper's Export Declaration as the date of exportation.

(s) *Designation of agent and signature.* For information regarding the use of the space provided on Form 7525-V and 7525-V-Alternate (Intermodal) for authorization of agent, and for requirements as to signature, see § 30.4.

(t) *Point (state) of origin or Foreign Trade Zone number.* (Not required for in-transit merchandise documented on

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Form 7513.) (1) The state in which the merchandise actually begins its movement in international trade; that is, the state in which the merchandise actually starts its journey to the port of export. For example, a Shipper's Export Declaration covering merchandise laden aboard a truck at a warehouse in Georgia for transport to Florida for loading onto a vessel for export to a foreign country shall show Georgia as the state of origin. This may not be the state where the merchandise was produced, mined, or grown, or necessarily the state where the exporter is located. The state designation to be shown shall be the U.S. Postal Service's standard two-letter state abbreviation.

(2) For shipments of multistate origin, reported on a single SED, report state of the commodity of the greatest value or, if such information is not known at the time of export, the state in which the commodities are consolidated for export.

(3) For merchandise exported from a U.S. Foreign Trade Zone, the letters "FTZ" followed by the Foreign Trade Zone number shall be reported.

(u) *Containerized.* (Not required for in-transit merchandise documented on Form 7513.) This information is required to be shown for vessel shipments only. A containerized shipment is one transported in any size van-type container such as 8'x8'x20' or 8'x8'x40'. Cargo originally booked as *containerized cargo* as well as that placed in containers at the vessel operator's option shall be included.

(v) *Parties to transaction.* (Not required for in-transit merchandise documented on Form 7513.) An export between related parties is one—

(1) From a U.S. person (U.S. exporter) to a foreign business enterprise (foreign consignee) in which at anytime during the fiscal year, the U.S. person owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of the voting securities of the foreign enterprise, if an incorporated business enterprise; or an equivalent interest, if an unincorporated business enterprise, including a branch; or

(2) From a U.S. business enterprise (U.S. exporter) to a foreign person (foreign consignee) that, at anytime during the fiscal year, owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of the voting securities of the U.S. business enterprise, if an incorporated business enterprise; or an equivalent interest if an unincorporated business enterprise, including a branch.

(13 U.S.C. 302; 5 U.S.C. 301; Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950; Department of Commerce Organization Order No. 35-2 A, Aug. 4, 1975, 40 FR 42765)

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 42 FR 59839, Nov. 22, 1977; 43 FR 50675, Oct. 31, 1978; 43 FR 56030, Nov. 30, 1978; 44 FR 1971, Jan. 8, 1979; 45 FR 29567, May 5, 1980; 47 FR 29829, July 9, 1982; 50 FR 23402, June 4, 1985; 63 FR 41187, Aug. 3, 1998; 64 FR 40976, July 28, 1999; 65 FR 42563, July 10, 2000; 68 FR 42538, July 17, 2003]

#### **§ 30.8 Additional information required on Shipper's Export Declaration for In-Transit Goods (Form 7513).**

In addition to the information required under § 30.7, the following information shall be shown on the Shipper's Export Declaration for In-Transit Goods, Form 7513:

(a) *U.S. port of arrival.* The U.S. port at which the merchandise covered by the declaration arrived from a foreign country shall be shown.

(b) *Country from which shipped.* The name of the foreign country where the goods were loaded on the carrier which transported the merchandise to the United States from a foreign country shall be indicated.

(c) *Date of arrival.* The date on which the merchandise arrived in the United States shall be entered.

(d) *Country of origin.* The name of the country of origin as defined in § 30.70(f) shall be indicated.

#### **§ 30.9 Requirements for separation and alignment of items on Shipper's Export Declarations.**

For each Schedule B classification (see § 30.7(l)) for which merchandise is included in the shipment, a separate item shall be shown on the Shipper's Export Declaration and the separate description of commodities, shipping weight, "D" or "F" designation, Schedule B commodity number, net quantity

and value for the item shall be correctly aligned horizontally, and clearly distinguishable from information applying to other Schedule B items on the same declaration. However, where merchandise covered by a single Schedule B classification is moving under more than one general license, under more than one validated export license, or under a validated export license which shows two or more listings for the same Schedule B number, a separate item shall be shown on the Shipper's Export Declaration for each license or for each listing on the license.<sup>5</sup> For merchandise moving under validated license, information required by export control regulations as to export license number and expiration date, and information as to whether the export is a partial or complete shipment against the license, shall be shown immediately below the corresponding description of commodities on the Shipper's Export Declaration. Where two or more items are classified under the same Schedule B number and moving under the same general license, or where no license is required, the quantities, values and shipping weights of such invoice items, wherever practical, should be combined and the information shown on a single horizontal line of the Shipper's Export Declaration. Commodities of U.S. manufacture incorporating foreign components shall be reported under the Schedule B number for the exported commodity, and a separate item shall not be shown for the imported components. If the exporter desires to record the imported components separately on the export declaration for purposes of identification with a temporary import bond, a notation may be made in the "Description of Commodities" column as to the imported components that have been incorporated in the exported commodity. In the preparation of the export declaration, shippers shall conform to the line spacing on all copies.

[41 FDR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 50 FR 23403, June 4, 1985]

<sup>5</sup> See § 30.6 for prohibition against reporting general license commodities on the same Shipper's Export Declaration with commodities moving under a validated license.